FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 160 *17 August 1983*

ARGENTINA

Lifting of Restrictions on British Funds Criticized	B 1
Army Commanders Hold Meeting, Issue Communique	B 1
Violence at Radical Convention Forces Adjournment [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 15 Aug]	B 1
Gelli Gold Impounded From Buenos Aires Bank	B 2
Government Lifts Intervention in Three Unions	B 2
Activities of Polish Maritime Delegation Reported	B 2
Indian Agriculture Official Visits, Meets Officials	B 3
Arrival Reported	B 3
Discusses Projects, Exchanges	B 3
Daily Reviews Trade, Cooperation With PRC [LA NACION 11 Aug]	B 3
Paraguayan Exiles Demonstrate at Buenos Aires Embassy	B 4
Briefs: Spanish Ambassador Accepted	B 4

BOLIVIA

Siles Zuazo Rules Out Cogovernment With COB	C 1
COB Proposal 'Virtually Rejected'	C 1
Argentine Gas Debt Totals $150 Million [PRESENCIA 6 Aug]	C 1

BRAZIL

Angry Mob Raids Food Store in Fortaleza	D 1
Bomb Attack Against Protestant Church Injures 12	D 1
Briefs: Oil Consumption Drops; Sao Paulo Unemployment Critical; Trachoma Outbreak	D 1

CHILE

Explosion Damages San Cristobal Radio Station	E 1
Carabineros, Bus Attacked in 15 Aug Violence	E 1
Casualties From Military Maneuvers in Arica	E 1
Havana on Recent Incidents, New Protest Plans	E 1
PRODEN Confirms Request for Spanish Support	E 2
Briefs: Direct Dialing With UK; Exports Increase	E 3

PARAGUAY

Editorial Sees Gains From Cabinet Changes [ABC COLOR 13 Aug]	H 1
New Foreign Minister Endorses Stroessner Policy [HOY 16 Aug]	H 2
New Justice-Labor Minister Expresses Optimism [HOY 16 Aug]	H 2
Paper Gives Biographies of New Cabinet Members [ABC COLOR 13 Aug]	H 2

PERU

EL DIARIO MARKA Cited on Ayacucho Arrests [Havana] J 1
Harassment of Opposition Journalists Cited [Havana] J 1
Strike by LA PRENSA Newspaper Workers Reported [Havana] J 1
Intervention in State Fisheries Agency Announced J 1
Fisheries Ministry Occupied [Havana] J 2
French Priest Arrested for Subversion Released J 2
Briefs: Swiss Government Fishing Loan; J 2
Domestic Radio/TV Expands Service

URUGUAY

Decision Made To Support Argentine UN Resolution K 1
Bishops State Position on Political 'Dilemma' K 1

VENEZUELA

President Meets With Cuba's Ramon Fernandez L 1
Fernandez Supports Contadora Group L 1

MEXICO

Havana Cites EL DIA on Reagan-De la Madrid Meeting M 1
PEMEX Denies Withholding Crude From Nicaragua M 1
New PRC Envoy Expresses Support for Contadora M 1
Agreement Reached on Refinancing of Foreign Loans M 2
[UNOMASUNO 29 Jul]
PSUM Leader Addresses National Party Congress M 3
[UNOMASUNO 10 Aug]
Briefs: Naval Zone Commanders Appointed M 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Prime Minister Visits BDF Training Camp P 1
[SUNDAY TIMES 14 Aug]
Paper Comments on New Guatemalan Government P 1
[SUNDAY TIMES 14 Aug]
Briefs: Record Sugar Crop; Ambassador to U.S. Appointed P 2

EL SALVADOR

Vides Casanova on Army's Advantage in Struggle P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Aug]
Board Member Interviewed on Amnesty Results P 3
Venceremos on 'Amnesty Farce' P 3
FMLN Sabotage Causes Blackout in San Salvador [Havana] P 4
More Blackouts Reported P 4
Army Suffers 15 Casualties in Guazapa [Radio Venceremos] P 5

GUATEMALA

New Ministers Take Office, Others Confirmed P 5
Army Announces Casualties in Clashes With Rebels P 6
Rebels Warn of Stepped Up Government Repression P 7
Police Report EGP Commander Killed by Rebels P 7

HONDURAS

President Reportedly To Visit Houston Clinic P 8
Governments Invited To View Military Exercises P 8
Former Guerrillas Provide Details of Cuban Training P 9

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Says U.S. Waging War on Country P 12
Honduran Invitation To Watch Maneuvers Rejected P 12
Leaders of New Militia Regions Announced P 13
Party Leader Returns From Venezuela P 13
Exile Group Proposes Meet With Government P 13
[San Jose]
20 'Somozists' Killed Near San Rafael del Norte P 14
[Havana]
Additional Clashes Reported P 14
Pastora Criticizes Obligatory Military Service P 14
[Voice of Sandino]
Correction to International Human Rights Congress P 15

CUBA

Reagan-De la Madrid Meeting U.S. Failure Q 1
Foreign Ministry on U.S. Aggression in Libya Q 1
Construction Brigade Leaves for Nicaragua Q 2
Briefs: New Ambassador to Poland Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Diplomatic Relations Established With Albania S 1
[BARBADOS ADVOCATE 9 Aug]
Adams Confident of BLP Victory in 1986 S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Predicts Economic Collapse Imminent S 1
ISA Commission Begins Meeting in Kingston S 3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Bombs Disrupt International Muslim Meeting S 4

GUYANA

Burnham Speaks Before Fifth Congress of PNC T 1
U.S. Destabilizing Nicaragua T 1
CARICOM C.A. Action Urged T 1
UN To Mediate Essequibo T 2
Invitation to DPRK Founding Celebration T 2

LIFTING OF RESTRICTIONS ON BRITISH FUNDS CRITICIZED

PY160225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (AFP) -- It was dislosed in this capital today that the popular Leftist Front [FIP] and the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland, as a result of the measure lifting restrictions on British property and funds in Argentina, accused Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe and Julio Gonzalez del Solar, president of the Central Bank, of betraying the fatherland.

The charges were submitted to the Argentine Federal Court in notes which were signed by Jorge Abelardo Ramos, head of the FIP, and Osvaldo Destefanis, head of the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland.

Ramos claimed that with the lifting of restrictions on British funds (which was ordered on 11 August), "they will be in better economic condition to maintain their forces in our territory, and this situation will get worse because the British restrictions on Argentine interests in their country have not been lifted."

The FIP has demanded that Wehbe and Gonzalez del Solar be summoned for inquires and then tried and given the most severe punishment for betrayal and having acted against the nation's dignity.

The charges submitted by the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland is written in similar terms. It claims that the Shell Company benefited most from the lifting of restrictions and that it has been given this prize for having supplied fuel to the enemy's fleet during the war.

ARMY COMMANDERS HOLD MEETING, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PY161537 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (NA) -- The Army Command tonight issued the following communique:

"The Army Command informs the public that the Army commanders meeting ended today at 2000. The meeting started at 0900, and was presided over by the commander in chief of the Army.

"During the meeting, the commanders studied several issues pertaining to the Army and those concerning the Army's responsibility in government activities.

"The Army's unity regarding the important objective of achieving the institutionalization of the country was once again affirmed during the meeting.

"In this regard, it was determined that it is necessary for the Army to continue promoting those measures that must be implemented to assure the path leading to a full democracy; to overcome those issues that have affected the coexistence of Argentines; and to create the best of conditions so as to facilitate the work of the future government."

VIOLENCE AT RADICAL CONVENTION FORCES ADJOURNMENT

PY152230 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Aug 83 p 7

[Text] Tucuman -- A violent incident in which two men suffered from gunshot wounds and several others became engaged in fistfights forced the postponement until Tuesday of the Radical Party (UCR's) provincial convention, which started yesterday.

During the debate over a motion to reform the party's provincial charter, a member of the audience, presumably drunk, drew and fired a gun, wounding two men. The attempts to bring the shootist under control derived in various fistfights.

Following the incident, the convention repealed the reform motion, which contemplated the election of provincial party candidates by the convention.

GELLI GOLD IMPOUNDED FROM BUENOS AIRES BANK

PY152039 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1714 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (DYN) -- Ten kilos of 18-karat gold have been impounded from a safe deposit box of the Shaw Bank owned by Licio Gelli, head of the "P-2" lodge, who recently escaped from a Swiss prison, it was reported in the courts today.

The seizure of the gold took place in compliance with an official letter from Federal Judge Oscar Salvi, who had ordered the Central Bank to impound all checking accounts, deposits, and safe deposits boxes belonging to P-2 members.

In an official letter to Interpol, Salvi also asked for the preventive detention of Gelli in order to request his extradition because of charges leveled against him during the investigations of the lodge's activities in Argentina.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS INTERVENTION IN THREE UNIONS

PY161756 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2221 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (DYN) -- The government today lifted military intervention in the Federal Capital Telephone Union, Federal Capital Press Union, and Argentine Press Workers Federation (FATPREN), it has been officially announced.

For the management of the three unions, the Labor Ministry appointed provisional commissions of union members until these unions are normalized through internal elections.

ACTIVITIES OF POLISH MARITIME DELEGATION REPORTED

PY161838 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The following is a report on the activities of the Polish maritime economy minister, who is visiting the country at the head of a Polish Government delegation:

Dr Jerzy Korzonek participated in a work meeting at the Maritime Interests Secretariat at 1100 today. The Polish visitors are currently participating in a luncheon hosted by the firm Alianca. The visitors are scheduled to visit the Alianca shipyard facilities at 1600 and to participate in a dinner on board a Polish ship tonight.

The delegation, which will stay in Argentina until Saturday, will visit various shipyards because of its interest in the Argentine naval industry.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS OFFICIALS

Arrival Reported

PY142127 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Indian Agriculture Minister [as heard] Arif Mohammad Khan arrived in Buenos Aires this morning.

At Ezeiza International Airport the minister, who has arrived to attend the cattle show organized by the Rural Association, stated his interest in promoting Argentine-Indian relations in the agriculture and livestock fields.

Discusses Projects, Exchanges

PY161254 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Indian Agriculture Minister Arif Khan analyzed joint projects to be carried out between India and Argentina and discussed the exchange of agricultural personnel with official and private authorities in talks here today.

The Indian minister has held meetings with Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Victor Santirso, with the agriculture under secretary, and with authorities of the Argentine Rural Association.

As far as the increase in Indian agricultural production is concerned, the minister cited the increase in grain production, which grew from 51 million tons in 1950 to 132 million this year.

Arif Khan is visiting the country at the invitation of the Rural Association and of the Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat.

DAILY REVIEWS TRADE, COOPERATION WITH PRC

PY121946 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 11 Aug 83 p 8

[Editorial: "A New Commercial Partner"]

[Excerpts] The Joint Argentine-PRC Commission will meet this month in Buenos Aires to review the implementation of the economic and commercial agreement between the two countries. One of the foreign visitors to the Palermo Livestock and Industrial Show is the Chinese agricultural minister. This meeting will make it possible to review relations, which are worth noting because of the importance they have attained.

On the business side, Argentine exports in 1982 netted $136 million in foreign exchange, an amount expected to triple this year with the inclusion of wheat as an export item. Wheat was not exported to the PRC last year because the Argentine wheat stock ran out shortly after the harvest. Purchases worth approximately $400 million will place the PRC as Argentina's fourth or fifth largest customer, immediately after the USSR, which purchased $1.6 billion worth in 1982, the United States, which imported $1 billion, Brazil, the FRG, and some others.

According to information provided by the National Grain Board, cereals have thus far been the main export item, totaling 1.1 million tons.

With the addition of wool, the PRC has pulled ahead of other buyers. Vegetal oils and other industrial products round off a number of exports which have been increasing over a period of time. The agreement in force provides for the sale of 1.5 million tons of wheat per year, and also of cotton. There is also a $300-million line of credit made available under the agreement at the Central Bank which for the most part has not been used.

The question does not only involve trade and financial relations. Argentina can also offer some of its technology for PRC projects. Both countries must also try to identify Chinese goods which might be useful for Argentina. Relations have expanded only recently, and therefore there is room for new initiatives.

PARAGUAYAN EXILES DEMONSTRATE AT BUENOS AIRES EMBASSY

FY161459 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1244 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (EFE) -- A hundred Paraguayan exiles demonstrated and chanted slogans against Alfredo Stroessner tonight in front of their country's embassy in Buenos Aires to express their wish "to return to the fatherland."

The demonstrators carried Paraguayan flags and signs with inscriptions demanding that fellow countrymen who disappeared in Paraguay and Argentina be returned alive. The demonstration was promoted by the "Paraguayan National Accord," an exile organization comprised of the Christian Democratic Party, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, and the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO).

During the demonstration, statements of support were read from Raul Alfonsin, leader of the Argentine Radical Union Party; Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize laureate; and from human rights organizations of the continent.

The signs demanded the release of opposition leader Agustin Goiburu, Communist leader Antonio Maidana, and Captain Napoleon Ortigoza, who has been in prison for 22 years.

BRIEFS

SPANISH AMBASSADOR ACCEPTED -- Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (DYN) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today reported that Jose Luis Messia y Jimenez, marquis of Busianos, has been accepted as Spain's ambassador plenipotentiary to Argentina. Messia replaces Manuel Alabart Miranda. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1637 GMT 4 Aug 83 PY]

SILES ZUAZO RULES OUT COGOVERNMENT WITH COB

PY161434 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Asked by journalists whether he believed that the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] proposal is a solution to the problems the country is confronting, President Siles Zuazo noted that the participation of workers in government is in keeping with the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] program.

During a visit to (Urcupina), Siles Zuazo said that there are no plans to form a government exclusively integrated by the COB, but rather one that represents all social classes, the alliance of classes that has always been promoted by the UDP.

COB Proposal 'Virtually Rejected'

PY161436 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The government has virtually rejected the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] proposal to cogovern with the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity]. This is what can be deduced from a statement issued by Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena, who yesterday said that the UDP government has well-defined guidelines based on national and democratic objectives and that they differ from the social revolution program that has been proposed by the COB.

He added that the activities of the private sector and its rights and obligations are guaranteed by Bolivian laws.

The information minister also said that the nation has been well-informed about the UDP's guidelines, which pursue national and democratic objectives. He explained that these objectives were established in keeping with the interests of the national majority to achieve national liberation with democracy and social justice.

He said that the UDP government program is based on the fact that private enterprise must coexist with state-run enterprises and the cooperative system.

Mario Rueda Pena added that the COB bases its cogovernment proposal on a social revolution that calls for the socialization of the production sector and the control of political power by the labor class, something which would lead to a class dictatorship.

He said that there are many points worth discussing regarding the COB proposal and the UDP program. He said that the COB proposal also contains many other controversial points on which the government has adopted a well-defined social, economic, and political position, but that these may be negotiated.

ARGENTINE GAS DEBT TOTALS $150 MILLION

PY112030 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Aug 83 p 12

[Text] Official sources have told PRESENCIA that Argentine Government Oil Deposits [YPF] owes more than $150 million to Bolivia for the purchase of gas.

This is the amount that the Argentine Government has had to pay since January, not counting the debt renegotiated in December 1982.

It has been said that Argentina is delaying payments due to "the difficult economic situation it is experiencing, a situation which does not prevent the country, however, from paying its debts within the next few days or weeks."

YPF should have paid $25 million in July as part of the overall debt. Nevertheless, "that payment was delayed because a Bolivian Government delegation is in Buenos Aires negotiating the manner of paying the entire debt."

According to the report, "the recovery of these funds is imperative, because Bolivia must meet its obligations to the international banking system for more than $50 million within the next few months."

It has been reported that $15 million must be paid on Monday from the monthly payment of interests for the foreign debt renegotiated with the international banks. With this payment, only $35 million will still be pending.

The Finance Ministry has prepared a plan for the 1983 balance of payments in which it estimates that income for FOB exports will fluctuate between $716 million and $863 million. The disbursement of foreign credits is estimated at $267 million. In exports, a drop of 15 percent in the production of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia is taken into account.

Expenditures for the payment of interests on the public debt will amount to $388 million; $247 million for the payment of the foreign debt; $687 million for imports; and $111 million for other services.

ANGRY MOB RAI[illegible] STORE IN FORTALEZA

PY152009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Fortaleza, 16 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that approximately 5,000 men, women, and children ransacked the food store of the Brazilian Foods Company (COBAL) in the town of Caninde, a city 120 km south of this capital.

The store of the state-owned corporation was stocked on Friday, 12 August, according to the local police chief, Lieutenant Freitas. He added that he was unable to do anything to prevent the raid, because the mob was desperate and hungry.

The police chief indicated that the crowd came to Caninde because a local radio station promised to distribute food to people affected by the drought. The radio station people managed to supply only 800 people and when the others saw that there was no more food for them they decided to raid the COBAL store.

The situation is extremely serious in 114 counties of Ceara State, one of the worst hit areas of the long drought which has destroyed the agriculture and cattle-raising sector in the Brazilian northeast. In these 114 counties more than 1 million desperate peasants are wandering around the state looking for food and jobs.

BOMB ATTACK AGAINST PROTESTANT CHURCH INJURES 12

PY161726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Salvador, Brazil, 16 Aug (AFP) -- The Public Security Secretariat has reported that 12 persons were injured last night in a bomb attack that was perpetrated against a protestant church.

A spokesman of the Public Security Secretariat reported that the victims were attending services at the Tabernaculo Evangelico de Jesus, located in the Itapoa neighborhood when the bomb exploded. The spokesman noted that the bomb was home-made and very powerful.

BRIEFS

OIL CONSUMPTION DROPS -- The Mines and Energy Ministry has disclosed that oil consumption during the January-July 1983 period was 940,600 barrels per day, a drop of 6.10 percent compared to the same period in 1982. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 13 Aug 83 PY]

SAO PAULO UNEMPLOYMENT CRITICAL -- According to (Carlos Fagundes), director of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries, Department of Statistics, industrial unemployment in this state has reached very critical levels and no improvement is expected before 1990. During the first 7 months of this year, 94,300 persons have been dismissed and 403,000 industrial workers are now without jobs in Sao Paulo State. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Aug 83 PY]

TRACHOMA OUTBREAK -- Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo -- The Health Secretariat's regional department reported on 27 July that 250 cases of trachoma occurred in Bebedouro in the past 12 months. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Jul 83 p 9 PY]

EXPLOSION DAMAGES SAN CRISTOBAL RADIO STATION

PY131640 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] A late report states that a powerful bomb has destroyed the San Cristobal radio station, well known for its official leanings, which broadcasts on a modulated frequency and is located on San Cristobal Hill. As a consequence of the explosion of the bomb, which was planted on the station's antenna, it cannot continue broadcasting.

So far, no group has claimed responsibility for the explosion and Chilean Carabineros have refrained from making any comment. The attack against the station took place a few hours after the national day of protest against Pinochet's regime and followup disturbances, which resulted in several more deaths.

CARABINEROS, BUS ATTACKED IN 15 AUG VIOLENCE

PY161454 Paris AFP in Spanish 1420 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Aug (AFP) -- Police sources today announced that residents of a Santiago suburb who were shouting slogans against the military government threw stones against a bus and set it on fire Monday night. The attackers repelled the Carabineros, who tried to restore order, and the disturbance lasted for several hours until the arrival of reinforcements, who resorted to the use of tear gas.

The incident took place in the heavily populated Pudahuel suburb, home of one of the 24 deceased victims of clashes with police that took place on Thursday and Friday during a day of national protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. According to the Transportation Union, 25 buses have been destroyed in the last 4 months during antigovernment demonstrations in Santiago.

CASUALTIES FROM MILITARY MANEUVERS IN ARICA

PY161718 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1452 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Aug (EFE) -- It was reported today in Santiago that one person died and six were injured in an accident that took place during military maneuvers conducted by a regiment in Arica, in the northern part of Chile. The victim has been identified as soldier Moises Requena Gin, while among those injured are a major, two lieutenants, and a non-commissioned officer. The Arica garrison commander, Brigadier General Belarmino Lopez, issued a communique reporting on the accident, but no details were supplied.

HAVANA ON RECENT INCIDENTS, NEW PROTEST PLANS

PA162152 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, archbishop of Santiago, Chile, has stressed that the country's rulers must make a supreme effort to avoid violence, while various social sectors in that country have urged General Augusto Pinochet's regime to promote a just solution to the current crisis.

Some 30 people died, hundreds were injured, and over 1,500 were detained by the repressive forces in incidents reported all over Chile since last Thursday in the fourth national protest drive against the fascist regime.

Carlos Briones, a former interior minister during the Popular Unity government, said upon returning to Chile that there can be no dialogue with repression, and added that at present there is no government intention to foster a democratic opening in the country.

For his part, union leader Rodolfo Seguel has reiterated that there will be a fifth national protest drive against Pinochet's regime next month, indicating that it will probably be held before 11 September.

Carlos Dupen, leader of the National Development Project, which consists of politicians of various persuasions, has warned that unless the situation in Chile changes, a fifth protest will be staged before 11 September.

Amid these demonstrations, Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, the Chilean regime's spokesman, has declared that the executive branch will announce important economic and political decisions today.

PRODEN CONFIRMS REQUEST FOR SPANISH SUPPORT

PY170059 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1926 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Aug (EFE) -- PRODEN (National Development Project), a Chilean opposition group, confirmed to EFE today that it has asked the Spanish people and Government for help to restore democracy in Chile. PRODEN President Jorge Lavandero said that "when we were senators, before 1973, we submitted requests to international organizations and designed projects leading to the restoration of democracy in Spain. Now we ask them to understand us and to undertake the task of winning the support of West European countries for the Chilean people."

Commenting on the appointment of Sergio Onofre Jarpa as interior minister, Lavandero told EFE that "there is some hope, although we do not know whether or not it will work; the situation will be clearer in a few days.' He added: "I believe that the fact that Jarpa was sworn in hours before the fourth day of national protest was a maneuver by people who want to hinder his democratic efforts."

Lavandero feels that there is an ever-increasing need for holding a dialogue and that for this purpose it is necessary to meet some preconditions such as the return of all exiles, the reinstatement of dismissed workers and labor leaders, the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of political prisoners, the clarification of the missing detainees' issue, and the allocation of compensation payments to cover damage caused during the days of national protest.

Lavandero blamed the deaths that occurred during the last day of protest on the government, because "the 18,000 military troops who took over the capital were given the order to act tough against unarmed people who were claiming their right to survive."

According to Lavandero, the new interior minister will have to take into account some economic matters that could give rise to internal trouble, "such as the renegotiation of the foreign debt, which must be approached from a new standpoint. This new approach should be different from the one Finance Minister Carlos Caceres has adopted on the matter."

Lavandero announced today that "a pots and pans protest" will be carried out in Santiago on 30 and 31 August to protest against some mass media which, in the opinion of the opposition, "have not provided objective coverage of the days of protest." The PRODEN leader also told EFE that new protests will be staged "unless we are absolutely sure that the government is paying due attention to democratic alternatives."

Lavandero believes that major political events will take place in the next few days, both in the government and in the opposition. Among events at the government level, Lavandero mentioned the statement that Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa might make on the line of action that his ministry will adopt.

Concerning political events in the opposition, he said that the arrival in Santiago of Christian Democratic International President Andres Zaldivar will be a major event. Zaldivar returns home after the government lifted a restriction that had forced him into exile.

Lavandero concluded by saying: "I want to stress that, in addition to Zaldivar and other well-known leaders, there is a new generation of young politicians who bring a new style and advanced ideas to the search for agreement and consensus. We are proud of this because, despite repression, there are always people willing to strive for freedom and democracy."

BRIEFS

DIRECT DIALING WITH UK -- Chile has now established the international direct dialing system with the UK, as reported by the National Telecommunications Enterprise [ENTEL-Chile]. This type of dialing is currently in use with the United States, and Italy. The report also states that the access code number for direct calls to UK is 44. [Text] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Aug 83 PY]

EXPORTS INCREASE -- Exports have increased by 4 percent in volume during the first half of 1983, as reported by the Exports Promotion Bureau, citing data furnished by the Central Bank. However, due to the decline in the prices of export products, there was a slight drop in the earnings for such shipments. For the January-July period, exports totaled $1,955,000,000. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Aug 83 PY]

EDITORIAL SEES GAINS FROM CABINET CHANGES

PY161806 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Aug 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Changes in the Cabinet and the Administration of Justice"]

[Text] Shortly before starting a new term in office, the president of the republic has offered some high-ranking posts to persons other than those who have been holding them. He has offered the presidency of the Supreme Court of Justice to Luis Maria Argana; the Justice and Labor Ministry to J. Eugenio Jacquet; the Defense Ministry to General German Martinez; and the Foreign Ministry to Carlos A. Saldivar.

Although no changes in other high-ranking government posts have been mentioned, it does not mean that they will not take place, but it is a general belief that the aforementioned changes will be the only ones since President Stroessner has always been inclined to make few changes at higher levels.

The most important and necessary change is the one announced for the residency of the Supreme Court of Justice. Criticism of the administration of justice has increased during the past few years and become more frequent, and although it is obvious that the president of the court cannot be held responsible for all the problems of that branch, there is no doubt that this change entails the possibility of a new approach which, it is presumed, will be for the benefit of the judicial branch; because the need for such an improvement has become undoubtedly necessary.

In the same area, since the Justice and Labor Ministry also has to do with the administration of justice, it is to be expected that the appointment of Justo Jacquet as minister of labor and justice will bring about an integration as well as an improvement in the system of justice.

Regarding the changes in the National Defense Ministry, it can only be assumed that General Marcial Samaniego's replacement was for unavoidable personal reasons since General Samaniego, as he has proven during his three decades as minister, possessed all the qualifications for a high-ranking leader -- patriotism, dedication and ability.

Alberto Nogues' replacement by Carlos A. Saldivar in the Foreign Ministry seems unnecessary since Nogues has performed well, but it could represent a variation and, as such, an attempt to improve the administration is always praiseworthy.

However, despite these changes, it seems surprising that a similar announcement was not made in the economic field. New authorities should also be sought in this area which, at present, is one of the most complex and, therefore, in need of new, effective, and vigorous leadership. The passage of time bring changes, thus posing new circumstances, new problems, and new challenges which, because of their novelty, require a new approach. This is necessary because, even assuming that economic management has been conducted with dedication and honesty, a new approach with new men is indispensable because this management may be faulted for having lagged in its efforts or slipped into a routine.

The urgent need for modernization and efficiency must be satisfied by the administration so as to prevent the risk of letting the country fall too far behind.

The appointment of new men is always a sign that present needs are recognized and that efforts to chart the future are being made. Therefore, these appointments amount to a commitment. Although the citizenry in general probably expected more changes, those which were announced should presumably contribute to a more efficient administration of the country.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER ENDORSES STROESSNER POLICY

PY161556 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Aug 83 p 10

[Text] The new foreign minister, Dr Carlos Augusto Saldivar, said upon taking over his post that "I will exercise my duties in keeping with the framework of the constitutional government and my political party." He went on to say: "We will pursue the foreign policy line which has been set from the very beginning by President Stroessner."

On international policy, the foreign minister said: "We will follow President Stroessner's plan for all state secretariats, the Foreign Ministry included; that is, a firm defense of national sovereignty and an anticommunist position both at the domestic and international levels."

NEW JUSTICE-LABOR MINISTER EXPRESSES OPTIMISM

PY161548 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Aug 83 p 13

[Text] The new justice and labor minister, Eugenio Jacquet, has said that "first of all I would like to say that this term in office will undoubtedly be President Stroessner's best term because the necessary structural foundations have been laid and from them we plan to carry out optimistic actions in favor of our people."

[Question] Will you apply any special personal traits in your administration of the Justice and Labor Ministry.

[Answer] Whatever actions a man undertakes he gives them his personal mark.

[Question] With regard to certain labor organizations which are still trying without success to obtain their legal status, what can you tell us?

[Answer] Undoubtedly all those who abide by the law have to be attended to according to the law.

PAPER GIVES BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS

PY160305 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Aug 83 p 9

[Text] Defense Minister Major General Gaspar German Martinez

Maj Gen Gaspar German Martinez, the new defense minister, was born on 29 February 1924 in Villarrica. He is an artillery officer, is married to Maria Graciela Vierci Mendoza and has two children, Carmen Graciela and Francisco Javier.

He joined the Armed Forces as a cadet of the Military School in 1942. He rose to the rank of probatory sub-lieutenant on 14 May 1947, to lieutenant on 9 March 1949, to first lieutenant on 29 September 1949, to captain on 31 December 1953, to Major on 31 December 1957, to lieutenant colonel (staff) on 31 December 1961, to colonel (staff) on 31 December 1964, to brigade general on 31 December 1967, and to division general on 31 December 1970.

Among the various additional courses he has studied are: physical training in Brazil; an artillery course at the Officers Training School in Brazil; the command and staff course which is an informative course for commanders given at the USARCARIB School in the Panama Canal Zone. He has also taken the course for staff officers and a course at the National War College.

His service assignments include a trip to Brazil on 29 March 1948 to attend the Physical Training School. On 18 February 1949 he was assigned to the General Bruguez 1st Artillery Regiment. On 24 February 1951 he was appointed aide de camp to the acting commander of this same regiment and in January of the next year he went to study at the Officers Training School in Brazil. In January 1953 he was assigned to the Mariscal Francisco Solano Lopez Military School and in October of next year he was sent to study in the Panama Canal Zone.

In March 1955 he was assigned to the Paraguari Military Garrison and was appointed acting commander of the General Bruguez 1st Artillery Regiment the next year. In April 1958 he was instructed to take a course at the Higher Military School and in February 1960 he was appointed military attache at the Paraguayan Embassy in Argentina. Later, on 14 January 1964 he was appointed acting commander of the Paraguari Military Garrison. On 10 October 1967 he was sent to serve in Madrid, Spain, and on 31 May he was confirmed as commander of the Paraguari Military Garrison.

In March 1969 he was instructed to take a course at the National War College and on 12 February 1970 he was assigned to the team which drew up the Artillery Instruction Manual.

On 1 October 1970 he was appointed chief of staff of the 5th Military Region of Caaguazu and Alto Parana Departments and on 15 July 1971 he was appointed director of cadre maneuvers. On 27 December 1973 he was appointed commander of the 1st Infantry Division and in March 1974 he was sent out as member of the delegation which accompanied President Alfredo Stroessner on his tour of various countries. He has been decorated many times and since 30 October 1981 he has been commander of combat support staff.

Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar

Dr. Carlos Augusto Saldivar, the new foreign minister is now 55 years old (he was born on 25 September 1927). He is married to Rosa Isabel Romero Arza and has four children. He received primary and secondary schooling at the San Jose School of Asuncion. He studied law at the Law and Social Sciences School of the National University and graduated as a lawyer. He took a postgraduate course in tax law and international organizations at the United Nations and he took the National War College course.

He has held several positions at the Foreign Ministry, such as legal adviser to the border demarkation commission, legal adviser at large and under secretary. He was a member of the National Advisory Council for Borders, member of the advisory commission of free navigation of international rivers, head of the national delegation to the joint Argentine-Paraguayan Commission for Navigation. He is currently the Foreign Ministry's representative at the Itaipu and Yacyreta binational entities.

He carried out various official missions and international negotiations abroad. He was member of the mission which negotiated the Itaipu Treaty in Brazil and the Yacyreta Treaty with Argentina.

He also taught at the National University Law School, at the National War College and the Foreign Ministry Diplomatic and Consular School. He belongs to a number of professional associations and is a member of the bar. In Congress, he is the second vice president of the Chamber of Senators and head of the Foreign Relations and International Affairs Committee.

He was a delegate and secretary of the constituent assembly which drew up the current Constitution in 1967. He was also a delegate of the constituent assembly held in 1977 to amend the Constitution.

He has been decorated by the Governments of Argentina, Republic of China, Chile, Malta, Spain, and Brazil. His political activity has also been very successful starting from 1947 when he joined the National Republican Association (Colorado Party). He has been a member of this party's executive board since 1961 and vice president of this board since 1969. He was permanent delegate to various party precincts and is currently holding this position for the Luque and Aregua precincts.

Justice and Labor Minister Jose Eugenio Jacquet

Dr Jose Eugenio Jacquet, the new justice and labor minister, as born in Santa Maria (Misiones Department) and is 47 years old. His wife is Celedonia Rivarola and he has a son. He graduated as a lawyer from the Law and Social Sciences School of the National University. He attended a course on customs intelligence in Puerto Rico, took the National War College course, went to the Political War School in the Republic of China, trained in management of customs warehouses, took a course in public relations, a private detective and investigations course in Buenos Aires, and a course in general management for government executives.

He also studied and received training in political affairs, tax law, took a course on drug control at the school of philosophy and attended a seminar on drug addiction.

He is a full member of the Colorado Party executive board, head of the party census commission, director of the university residence, head of studies of the political training academy of the Colorado Party executive board, and has carried out innumerable party missions throughout the country and abroad.

Among the latter, he has been vaccination technician for the agricultural credit program, inspector of post offices, Paraguayan delegate to the 34th UN General Assembly and the 9th OAS Assembly, representative to the commission of civilian observers of the OAS during the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican conflict in 1979, delegate to the 11th OAS General Assembly, president of the national delegation to the executive committee of the World Anticommunist League, and a member of several world congresses on anticommunism.

He was ambassador extraordinary in various special missions to the presidential inaugurations in Colombia and the Dominican Republic. He was also head of the Paraguayan congressional commission on culture to the meeting of the Latin American Parliament in San Jose, Costa Rica, member of the 1977 constituent assembly and many other positions. He is the author of several publications on political issues, drugs and national security.

Currently he serves, among other positions, as legal counselor of the industries and commerce minister; is the director general of the Paraguayan Institute for National Studies (IPEN); is director of the International Center for Anticommunist Documents (CISA), head of the party census commission of the Colorado Party executive board, director of the university residence, head of studies of the political training academy, permanent delegate to the party precincts of Carapegua, Roque Gonzalez and Quiindy, member of the Paraguayan Anticommunist Chapter, full member of the Colorado Party executive board and president of the OAS administrative court.

Supreme Court President Lius Maria Argana

The new president of the Supreme Court of Justice, Dr Luis Maria Argana was born in Asuncion on 9 October 1932 (he is 50 years old). He has been married 27 years to Marilyn Contreras and they have nine children, seven sons and two daughters.

He received primary and secondary schooling at the San Jose School in Asuncion. He graduated in 1954, from the School of Law of the National University as a lawyer and submitted his thesis 4 years later, receiving the title of doctor in law and social sciences. The subject of his thesis was "High-Rise Property."

At the age of 29 he was already a member of the then Chamber of Representatives and in 1967 he became secretary of the National Constituent Assembly and member of the commission which drew up the current Constitution. He joined the Colorado Party on 31 July 1946 when he was only 13 years of age.

In his capacity as deputy, he has held the post of second vice president of the Chamber of Deputies and later he became president of the Colorado Party bloc and first vice president. He has held the latter post up to now. He is a member of the government junta leadership and once held the post of head of the university residence, having taken an active part in permanent delegations to Colorado Party precincts in Asuncion and the interior.

In addition, he is a member of the PATRIA newspaper editorial staff, an official spokesman of the National Republican Association and a member of the Paraguayan delegation to the Itaipu binational enterprise's administrative council.

He has represented Paraguay at many international forums and especially at the UN General Assembly. He is head professor of "legal obligations" at the School of Law of the National University and of political science at the National War College.

He is also a member of the national codification commission and of the Hague International Court of Justice. He was once government attorney for civilian and trade affairs, judicial advisor for the Central Railway Enterprise, director of the legal consultant's office for the real estate tax revenue department, judicial advisor for the ANTELCO [National Administration of Telecommunications] director of the municipality's legal department, legal advisor for the workers and employees' union of the Pilar textile factory and legal advisor for the Foreign Relations' Ministry. He is also the author of several books such as "Joint-Ownership of a Block of Apartments, "Court Injunction", "Fulgencio R. Moreno, the Chaco Attorney," "Accrued Civil and Penal Responsibilities," and "History of Political Ideology in Paraguay," among others. He will soon publish his book entitled "Political Profiles," which is based on a thesis presented at the National War College and an analysis on "bankruptcy." His father, Dr Luis Argana, was Paraguayan foreign minister at one time.

EL DIARIO MARKA CITED ON AYACUCHO ARRESTS

PA142231 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] EL DIARIO MARKA, a Lima newspaper, has cited reliable sources as saying that more than 100 people have been arrested in Ayacucho Department. This daily newspaper also reported that the police and military periodically close the roads leading to Ayacucho and carry out house-to-house searches, seeking weapons and arresting anyone believed to be a Shining Path collaborator.

HARASSMENT OF OPPOSITION JOURNALISTS CITED

PA120504 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Peruvian Attorney General Miguel Cabera Gustiza has stated that the constant harassment of opposition newspaper journalists constitutes a violation of the freedom of the press guaranteed by the constitution.

In past weeks, newsmen from EL DIARIO MARKA, LA REPUBLICA newspaper, the EQUIS EQUIS weekly, and other press publications have been attacked in Lima and in the Ayacucho region while doing their jobs.

(Amado Blanco) A correspondent of LA REPUBLICA newspaper in Ayacucho Department, has announced in Lima that he will denounce at the Peruvian Attorney General's Office the death threat hanging over his colleague Luis Morales, who was arrested and physically maltreated.

In other reports, Peruvian military authorities claim to have dismantled a Shining Path regional committee by arresting 27 alleged leaders of that armed organization, accused of the death of 1,000 people and of more than 20 attacks in various parts of the Peruvian central Andean region.

STRIKE BY LA PRENSA NEWSPAPER WORKERS REPORTED

PA131740 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The 600 workers of the Peruvian newspaper LA PRENSA have decided to continue on strike indefinitely because the newspaper's board of directors is indifferent to their demands for holiday bonuses and other benefits that it is refusing to grant. LA PRENSA workers also demand fulfillment of such agreements as the supply of milk, food payments, uniforms, shoes, and other articles, as well as the resignation of six incompetent managers.

INTERVENTION IN STATE FISHERIES AGENCY ANNOUNCED

PY142237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 13 Aug (AFP) -- Fisheries Minister Fortunato Quesada has announced that the comptroller general of the republic has audited the State Fish Meal and Fish Oil Production Agency (PESCAPERU) because of the serious economic-financial situation of the state company, which has suffered losses of 42 billion soles (about $25 million).

The minister said that the company has high overhead in equipment and personnel and that it carries heavy financial burdens. He added, however, that the audit does not mean that its activities have been stopped but that the officials and personnel are subject to the measures the auditors may take.

Fisheries Ministry Occupied

PA152114 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Leaders of the 5,900 workers at PESCAPERU [State Fish Meal and Fish Oil Production Agency] have said in Lima that the occupation of the Fisheries Ministry will continue until the Peruvian Government agrees to include the workers' representatives on the commission that intervened in that state enterprise on Friday.

The ministry was occupied on Friday. According to the PESCAPEPU labor leaders, they have also initiated a plan of action that includes the occupation of PESCAPERU's 36 industrial plants on the Peruvian coast. The leaders added that the members of the new management commission plan to liquidate PESCAPERU, which had losses of over $21 million in 1982 and is facing a grave crisis.

FRENCH PRIEST ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSION RELEASED

PY161752 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] French priest Jean Marie Mondet, who was charged with participating in terrorist actions, has been released on personal recognizance.

The decision was adopted under Article 83 of the Penal Code because the 10-day deadline after the beginning of the preliminary hearing expired and no evidence of Mondet's participation in subversive activities was found except for the [word indistinct] subversive literature that was seized from him.

BRIEFS

SWISS GOVERNMENT FISHING LOAN -- The Swiss Government has granted the Peruvian Fisheries Ministry a 10-billion soles loan to improve the fishing infrastructures and the fish marketing systems. The agreement was signed by Fisheries Minister Fortunato Quesada and Swiss Ambassador Luciano Mordasini. [Summary] [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Aug 83 PY]

DOMESTIC RADIO/TV EXPANDS SERVICE -- Miguel Alva Orlandini has announced that domestic radio and television will have stations in the border areas. The domestic radio and television services will cover the entire country, thus helping to settle the border areas, according to the chief of the National Information Service, Miguel Alva Orlandini. To this end, Alva Orlandini announced the installation of transmitter and repeater stations throughout the country, which will be linked by a satellite system. In statements made to the Domestic Television Service, Alva Orlandini reported that border stations have been installed in Tacna, Puno, Tumbes, and Puerto Maldonado, besides the one already installed in Iquitos. With regard to improvements in the Domestic Service, Alva said that, through economic and technical cooperation with the FRG, this project will materialize. [Excerpt] [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Aug 83 PY]

DECISION MADE TO SUPPORT ARGENTINE UN RESOLUTION

PY131726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Aug (AFP) — A reliable source reported today that Uruguay will support the draft resolution that Argentina will submit to the next UN General Assembly regarding the need to resume negotiations over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

The decision to support the Argentine proposal was adopted by Uruguay in keeping with the policy that it followed during the South Atlantic conflict and after studying the initiative undertaken by the [Argentine] Foreign Ministry. The same source added that the Argentine Government had already been informed about this support.

Uruguay, together with other Latin American countries, will thus support the draft resolution which will urge Argentina and Great Britain to resume negotiations. The resolution also expresses regret that a previous UN resolution on the need to hold these negotiations has not been complied with.

BISHOPS STATE POSITION ON POLITICAL 'DILEMMA'

PY161859 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Aug (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Catholic Church has reiterated its readiness to put itself at the service of all those people "seeking an honorable resolution of the political dilemma of the country."

The message of the Uruguayan bishops, which was read during all the religious services held in Montevideo yesterday, is aimed at filling the vacuum left by the suspension of the political-military negotiations because "many people have now lost the chance to express themselves."

The document points to the need to achieve "consensus, a dialogue, and the search for a major national objective that will be above and beyond sectarian interests" because these are "the bases of a healthy and honorable coexistence."

The bishops remarked that "national security that undermines rather than serves national freedom is slavery, and not national security."

The bishops later stated that all rights must be respected, including not only the basic rights of life and integrity, but also the right to work, to earn adequate wages, and to have all resources necessary to satisfy the basic needs of the people."

In conclusion, the bishops sent a note of support to the political parties, the unions and "the movements through which our people are building their future."

"We reiterate our readiness to put ourselves at the service of all the people who, without necessarily sharing our faith, have the same respect for man's dignity and seek the path for a renewal of the great Uruguayan family."

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH CUBA'S RAMON FERNANDEZ

FL161228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has received Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers, at the Government Palace in Caracas. Herrera Campins and Fernandez discussed topics of interest to the two countries for nearly an hour.

The Cuban leader conveyed a greeting to Herrera Campins from our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, and congratulated him for hosting the ninth Pan-American games. Cuba was always confident of having the Pan-American games held in Venezuela, Fernandez told the Venezuelan chief of state.

The two leaders also discussed the current Central American situation and the need to preserve peace in the region. They agreed that peace is essential to avert a widespread war in the area. Along that line, Fernandez reiterated Cuba's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group -- comprised of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela -- to achieve peace in Central America.

The meeting between Herrera Campins and Fernandez, also attended by Venezuelan Education Minister Felipe Montilla, took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Fernandez Supports Contadora Group

PA162131 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Minister, have held a meeting in Caracas during which the two leaders discussed various aspects of the Central American situation. They both agreed that peace is essential to prevent a general conflict in the area.

Fernandez stressed Cuba's support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts to President Herrera Campins. Subsequently, the Cuban official met with former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, who is also a presidential candidate for the ruling Social-Christian Party, COPEI.

Fernandez is in Caracas to attend the ninth Pan-American games as a guest of honor.

HAVANA CITES EL DIA ON REAGAN-DE LA MADRID MEETING

PA162220 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] The Mexican newspaper EL DIA has said that during his meeting on Sunday with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, U.S. President Ronald Reagan presented several documents in an effort to justify the hegemonistic U.S. stand on Central America. The paper notes that one of the documents merely sought to give credence to reports about the alleged Soviet-Cuban aid to Nicaragua and Nicaraguan aid to El Salvador.

The Mexican paper stressed that Reagan completely ignored the social, economic, and political imbalance that poverty has created in Central America, while defining the area's conflicts within the framework of an East-West confrontation. The paper said that President Reagan either has not advanced in political acumen or he believes that violence is the only solution to every conflict.

PEMEX DENIES WITHHOLDING CRUDE FROM NICARAGUA

PA170303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2326 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Aug (EFE) -- Mexico continues to supply Nicaragua with hydrocarbons, in compliance with the San Jose oil agreement, which was signed together with Venezuela, the state company Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) said today. A New York report said that Mexico had stopped delivery of crude to Nicaragua because that Central American nation owes an unspecified amount for oil purchases.

Nicaragua receives 15,000 barrels of crude a day, equal shares of which are delivered by Venezuela and Mexico as stipulated in the San Jose pact, which was ratified 3 days ago by those two governments. PEMEX said that 7,500 barrels a day are provided to Nicaragua and that this amount will remain unchanged.

The Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastatal Industry has denied that Mexico decided to stop shipping crude to Managua, as was stated in New York.

NEW PRC ENVOY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

FL161207 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0041 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Government of the [People's] Republic of China rejects any hegemony that opposes world peace and completely supports the effort of the Contadora Group, said Li Chao, the new Chinese ambassador to Mexico.

On his arrival in Mexico City, the diplomat said that his government is emphatically opposed to intervention from any power that tries to destabilize the nations of the world.

Regarding Central America, he said that the problems in the region must be solved exclusively by the peoples of the area and emphasized China's support for the peace negotiations being carried out by the Contadora Group, which is composed of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela.

The new ambassador said that the relations between China and Mexico have developed well since they were reestablished in 1972. He pointed out that trade has shown positive results. He added that China is convinced that joint efforts can do much to expand and strengthen the commercial relations between the two countries. Li Chao will present his credentials to President de la Madrid in September, when the Mexican head of state resumes his audiences, which were suspended last week to prepare for the meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last Sunday and to draft his first state of the nation address on 1 September 1983.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON REFINANCING OF FOREIGN LOANS

PA152352 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 29 Jul 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Luis Acevedo Pesquera]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Mexican Government formally completed the process of refinancing its foreign debt by successfully negotiating an 8-year extension, with a 4-year grace period, on the payment of $20 billion in short-term and long-term commitments, the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit reported yesterday. The operation, considered to be the "largest negotiation effort ever carried out," will allow the country to alleviate financial pressures and to solve the problems that hinder its economic recovery more rapidly.

The refinancing contract for the $20-billion debt -- portions of which were acquired by 30 different government institutions in Mexico -- includes loans that mature between 22 August 1982 and 31 December 1984, and is in accordance with the terms and conditions of the program to recover Mexico's international prestige initiated in August 1982 by Jesus Silva Herzog, finance and public credit secretary.

The interest rates that apply to the agreement will be 7/8 percent above the London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) or 1 and 3/4 percent above the U.S. preferential rate (prime rate).

The document, drafted jointly by the Mexican Government and the Bank Advisory Group, which is based in New York, stipulates that the 30 government organizations that are in debt will individually restructure their obligations, with the public sector's guarantee, through one overall contract. It was also agreed that for the 4-year grace period stipulated by the agreement for payment of the short-term principal, the federal organizations will pay interest only.

The $20 billion is a part of the $58-billion public sector debt acquired prior to August 1982, when the inflow of foreign loans exchange practically dried up. This rendered the country's financial problems patently obvious, as well as significantly decreased the government's flexibility in handling the crisis.

Bankers and international financial experts indicated that this refinancing agreement was achieved following 11 months of "complex negotiations between the Mexican Government and its creditors" and began with the $5-billion loan granted to the country so that it could deal with its priority problems and reorient its economy on the basis of agreements supported by the IMF.

PSUM LEADER ADDRESSES NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS

PA152154 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 10 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Emilio Lomas M.]

[Excerpts] Pablo Gomez, secretary general of the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico], has stressed that the only way to counter the government's decision to keep a PRI group entrenched in power is to create a genuinely revolutionary workers and socialist party of the masses -- "which the nation demands" -- that would be organized at the grassroots level and not merely in its directorate and that would have a single political policy, a single program, and a single directorate. Gomez added, however, that his party will not serve as a front for the PRT [Workers' Revolutionary Party], which hopes to form an alliance "with anyone." He also urged the PMT [Mexican Workers Party] to reestablish relations with other parties in order to seek unity and to develop the broadest possible political accord.

Presenting his report before the PSUM Central Committee at the outset of the party's second national congress, he declared that admission into the party must be based on support for its policies, programs, and directorate, "in the broadest sense of the word."

In an extensive 48-page report, which he read in 2 hours, Gomez declared that responsibility for the nation's crisis falls on the PRI governments, the Mexican bourgeoisie, and the imperialist decisionmaking centers. In this context, he said that Mexico has been the victim of a criminal policy of capitalist acquisition, which has, in turn, increased the country's social problems, failing to promote the development of productive forces and creating a vicious circle with the imperialist banking sector. He stressed that "the president and his group" represent the culmination of the lengthy presence and domination by the left-wing state bureaucracy, which has always worked to turn Mexico into a modern capitalistic country, with great private monopolies that are closely linked to the United States.

Gomez asserted that the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament is a necessary part of Mexico's path toward socialism. He also declared that the PSUM supports the proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact on limiting nuclear weapons, as well as the positions in support of nuclear arms reduction taken by a large number of nonaligned countries.

BRIEFS

NAVAL ZONE COMMANDERS APPOINTED -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid appointed new commanders for the Gulf and Pacific naval zones yesterday. The new commanders, whose appointments will take effect on 1 August 1983, are: Vice Admiral Oswaldo Fourzan Marquez, Naval Zone 1, Giudad Madero, Tamaulipas; Vice Admiral Mario Dominguez Genel, Naval Zone 2, Ensenada, Baja California; Vice Admiral Porfirio Lopez Toledo, Naval Zone 4, La Paz, Baja California; Vice Admiral Luis Jacome Calderon, Naval Zone 7, Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche; Vice Admiral Carlos Lopez Sotelo, Naval Zone 14, Manzanillo, Colima; Rear Admiral Francisco A. Murillo Osuna, naval and military sector of Matamoros, Tamaulipas; Rear Admiral Miguel Viveros Parker, naval and military sector of Tuxpan, Veracruz; and Rear Admiral Rodolfo Jimenez Schiafina, director of the No 5 Naval Shipyard in Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Jul 83 p 3 PA]

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER VISITS BDF TRAINING CAMP

FL161633 Belize SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Units of the Belize Defence Force (BDF) were training last week in the Mountain Pine Ridge area of Western Belize.

Prime Minister Price took time out to observe some of the activities of the Belizean soldiers who are training along with officers of the British forces in Belize.

The ground work is now completed for the BDF to set up its own naval wing and plans are afoot for the establishment of an air wing.

Training programmes at home and abroad for the Belize Defence Force have been increased since Belize became independent on 21 Sept 1981.

PAPER COMMENTS ON NEW GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT

FL161615 Belize SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Belize Watching New Guatemalan Government"]

[Text] On August 11, 1983, two Belizeans disappeared in the Guatemalan border town of Melchor de Mencos. Donato Ayala and Francisco Banos are still missing. All efforts by their relatives to locate them have been futile. The Guatemalan government denies that the two men disappeared while travelling in Ayala's car in Melchor.

It was the first time that any Belizean "disappeared" in Guatemala. However, it was not the only incident of open hostility against Belize. In July last year, Belize protested to the United Nations over an incident in the Cayo District in which four Guatemalan Army officers were arrested and found in possession of hand grenades.

Earlier this year, Belize again protested over an incident in which armed men, believed to be members of the Guatemalan Army, crossed into Belizean territory in the area of Arenal, Cayo District, and killed a man in broad daylight and in the presence of several Belizeans.

It is important to note that these acts of aggression all happened during the 16 months that the regime of General Efrain Rios Montt was in power. The Montt regime was ousted in a coup on Monday, August 8. The new man in power is the defense minister of the deposed military government.

The Montt regime had said repeatedly that it did not recognize Belize as an independent country and that it continued to claim the territory. The Belizean people are now wondering once again what will be the position of the new Guatemalan Government. The international community, especially the United States of America according to news reports, is also watching the situation closely.

The government of Belize has said repeatedly that it is willing to explore ways of finding a peaceful solution to the dispute. However, it has also been made clear that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Belize are not for negotiation. Belize's position remains unchanged.

BRIEFS

RECORD SUGAR CROP -- Belize's sugar production reached a peak this year, but prices were disappointing. Belize Sugar Industries set a new record with 114,278 long tons. The price of sugar in the world market, however, was the lowest in 7 years. The Belize Sugar Board report for August says this year's total production of 114,278 tons excelled the 1978 record production by 274 tons of sugar. Of the 1983 record figure 109,278 tons of sugar are for export and 5,000 tons for the local market. So far 71,715 tons have been shipped to the United Kingdom, France under agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC), and to the United States and Canada under the International Sugar Agreement (ISA). [Excerpts] [Belize SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Aug 83 pp A1, C1, FL]

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. APPOINTED -- Prime Minister George Price has nominated Mr Henry Edney Conrad (H.E.C.) Cain, Governor of the Central Bank of Belize, to be resident ambassador of Belize to the United States of America. In another development, the Prime Minister has nominated Mr R.C. Swift, deputy financial secretary, to be governor of the Central Bank of Belize. [Excerpts] [Belize SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Aug 83 p B5 FL]

EL SALVADOR

VIDES CASANOVA ON ARMY'S ADVANTAGE IN STRUGGLE

PA170317 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Aug 83 pp 2, 17

[Excerpts] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova said yesterday that "the scales of war are tipping in favor of the Armed Forces, which are maintaining their initiative against terrorist groups." He made this statement in an interview with a reporter from the newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA.

He said that "the new tactics being applied on the battlefield are putting the terrorist groups in a difficult situation for many reasons...in each action, the Army is taking the initiative and pursuing the extremists until they are dispersed...until they are worn out."

Asked about an international report concerning an alleged military agreement between El Salvador and Guatemala, Gen Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova said that it is not true.

He explained that friendly countries like El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, which share common borders, communicate through their respective general staffs when any one of them carries out military operations or engages in pursuit and counterinsurgency activities.

This prevents any mishaps, risks, problems, difficulties, or dangers that might otherwise arise from misinterpretation or some similar misunderstanding. When, for example, the Army of Guatemala or that of El Salvador plans to carry out operations, they inform one other. Both countries do the same with Honduras and that country, in turn, does the same with the others.

What I have mentioned are not agreements, but logical standards of behavior that are frequently used in most parts of the world, Vides Casanova said.

BOARD MEMBER INTERVIEWED ON AMNESTY RESULTS

PA170303 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Telephone interview with Kirio Waldo Salgado, member of the Amnesty and Citizens Rehabilitation Board, by unidentified reporter on 15 August; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Sir, can you tell us how many people have been granted amnesty as of now, Monday afternoon?

[Salgado] As of this moment, the total number of people who have benefitted from the amnesty law is 1,114. Of these, 554 are political prisoners who have been released and 560 are persons who had taken up arms or collaborated with the guerrillas and then voluntarily turned themselves in to the board itself or to its delegates in the country's interior.

[Reporter] Doctor Salgado, according to the information you have given us, the number of those who had taken up arms and their collaborators totals 560. Can you tell us how many of these people turned in weapons; that is, how many were fighting as guerrillas to overthrow the incumbent government?

[Salgado] We, as members of the Amnesty Board, cannot give you a precise figure. We have no statistics on this because these people turned in their weapons at various military posts throughout the country. However, we can indeed say that, according to our estimates, some 60 percent of those who were listed either as having taken up arms or as collaborators were actual fighters.

[Reporter] Can you tell us how many people are currently being attended to and are under your protection at the pavilions -- of which, I have learned, there are two?

[Salgado] There are about 300 at the moment. Of course, between 140 and 150 are children.

[Reporter] Sir, as a member of the Amnesty and Citizens Rehabilitation Board, we would like to know your opinion about it. Do you think it has been a success or a failure?

[Salgado] The process has definitely been positive and we consider it a success, not only because of the number of people who have benefitted from the amnesty, but because of the rehabilitation programs and measures that have been implemented to incorporate them into mainstream society.

Venceremos on 'Amnesty Farce'

PA161513 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] A popular maxim is: The less said the better. The amnesty farce is no exception to this rule. The dictatorship has given broad exposure to its figures on the results of the so-called amnesty and have presented photographs of the alleged rebels who have accepted the amnesty law. These same photographs and figures have proven to all the complete failure of the farce. Is it possible that the U.S. advisers who plan the government's propaganda have so underestimated the intelligence of our people that they believe we don't realize that those older women, children, mothers with their small [words indistinct] who, forced by persecution, massacres, and the unbearable economic situation, have had to abandon their homes and seek refuge in the cities in their search for food?

The dictatorship has not been able to present one single guerrilla fighter with weapons and equipment who has presented himself to the organizers of the [words indistinct]. Those who have accepted the amnesty are mostly displaced persons and political prisoners. Everyone also knows that the political prisoners have joined the new fighting units of the FMLN.

The farce of the amnesty was also demonstrated by the figures presented by the Legal Aid Office to U.S. congressmen. These figures show that during July, trials began against 450 political prisoners who have filled the dictatorship's jails in place of the 500 amnestied political prisoners. In other words, the amnesty reduced the number of prisoners by only 50.

Another figure that proves the failure and farce of the amnesty is the number of persons murdered and arrested by the dictatorship's repressive forces since the so-called amnesty was proclaimed. The figure is surprising when compared to the number of amnestied persons. From 15 June to the present, 1,294 persons have been murdered by the dictatorship and 278 have been arrested. These two figures total 1,572 victims [passage indistinct] to try to hide their crimes. But the day is near when the people will know justice once and for all.

FMLN SABOTAGE CAUSES BLACKOUT IN SAN SALVADOR

PA170311 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Most of San Salvador continued without electricity today as a result of sabotage by groups of the FMLN.

The act of sabotage took place near the 5 de Noviembre and Cerron Grande hydroelectric plants, where heavy clashes between the guerrillas and the Army have also been taking place during the last few hours.

In San Salvador, members of the so-called Peace Commission created by the regime admitted that there is a possibility of initiating negotiations with FMLN-FDR representatives. Peace Commission President Francisco Quinones revealed that initial contact has already been made with the two organizations. The FMLN and the FDR have reaffirmed their 6-point proposal for holding talks and their rejection of the United States as a mediator because it is one of the parties involved in the conflict.

Meanwhile, in San Salvador, the Human Rights Commission has reported that 1,000 people have disappeared after being arrested or abducted by the regime's repressive forces.

More Blackouts Reported

PA170226 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] All of Chalatenango Department and towns located along the Northern Trunk Highway have been left without electricity since last night.

According to the YSKL radio station news center, the break in electric power occurred because the guerrillas destroyed three high tension towers in the area of Hacienda San Diego. This has left Chalatenango Department, as well as villages and settlements along the Northern Trunk Highway, without electricity.

Reports from CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] also note that the energy blackouts which occurred yesterday afternoon were caused by technical difficulties along the 115,000 volt power line located in the area of San Juan Opico.

ARMY SUFFERS 15 CASUALTIES IN GUAZAPA

PA160438 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos has received the following information from heroic Guazapa Hill:

On Sunday, our revolutionary forces in the Guazapa area clashed with the Army's puppet troops and inflicted 15 casualties on them. The clashes took place in the village of El Transito, Melendez canton, San Jose Guayabal jurisdiction.

We repeat, during clashes in the San Jose Guayabal area, our revolutionary army inflicted 15 casualties on the puppet troops. Our companeros in Guazapa continue to crush (Onestifero Blandon's) demoralized forces. Meanwhile, (Blandon) continues to be a chatterbox in terms of propaganda but a coward in terms of combat.

We send revolutionary greetings to our forces in Guazapa who continue to crush the dictatorship's forces every day.

This information was sent from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front by Commander Dimas Rojas.

GUATEMALA

NEW MINISTERS TAKE OFFICE, OTHERS CONFIRMED

PA170221 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2055 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Aug (DPA) -- The following ministers took office today: Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, minister of foreign relations; and Luis Hugo Solares, minister of communications and public works.

They replace Eduardo Castillo Arriola, a Socialist, and Colonel Leonel Ortega, respectively.

Another appointee was Adolfo Gonzalez Rodas as minister of the interior, replacing Colonel Ricardo Mendez Ruiz.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Eugenia Tejada Jauregui de Putzeys, the new minister of education, will also take office, replacing Rolando Mendez Mora.

Labor Minister Otto Palma Figueroa, an attorney and labor expert, Economy Minister Arturo Padilla Lira, Finance Minister Colonel Leonardo Figueroa Villate, and Agriculture Minister Leopoldo Sandoval Villeda were confirmed in their posts.

Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores will continue to serve as minister of defense.

ARMY ANNOUNCES CASUALTIES IN CLASHES WITH REBELS

PA121825 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Aug (AFP) -- The Army officially announced today that four of its soldiers and two guerrillas died in two different incidents this week in El Quiche Department.

According to a bulletin from the Army Public Relations Office, a military patrol was ambushed by rebels during a search for guerrillas on land belonging to a cooperative in the municipality of Uspantan, El Quiche.

Four Army soldiers died in the ambush, which was followed by a clash in which, according to the Army, the insurgents suffered several casualties "judging from the equipment they abandoned when they fled and obvious traces left when they picked up their wounded."

The Army also reported that two guerrillas died during a clash with a military patrol that dismantled two rebel camps near the villages of Bajila, Acul, and Xexuxcabtras, in the municipality of Nebaj, El Quiche.

The Army asserted that it seized "a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, explosives, olive green uniforms, and Marxist propaganda" when it dismantled the two camps.

A local news medium disclosed today that on Tuesday insurgents set fire to a trailer belonging to the National Enterprise for the Promotion and Economic Development of El Peten [Empresa Nacional de Fomento y Desarrollo Economico del Peten -- FYDEP].

The incident took place at Km 9 on the road from Las Flores to the departmental capital of El Peten, in northern Guatemala.

According to the report, these same men destroyed a GUATEL [Guatemalan Communications Enterprise] tower, interrupting telephone communication with the rest of the country.

The guerrillas also organized a rally in the area after ordering passengers out of a bus belonging to the intercity transportation service.

In a communique sent to the AFP office in [word indistinct], the Rebel Armed Forces claimed credit for the occupation of a village at Km 39 of the road linking Las Flores with Poptun, where they held a rally in which they denounced the new coup d'etat as an "imperialist maneuver."

Another insurgent group, the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, claimed in a communique that it inflicted 80 casualties on the Army during two actions in Guatemala City in July.

The new head of state, General Oscar Mejia, announced on Tuesday his readiness to continue the struggle against the guerrillas, whom he described as "a nuisance" still present in the life of Guatemalans.

REBELS WARN OF STEPPED UP GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

FL161046 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0630 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- A communique released here today by the Guatemalan armed opposition warned of the stepped up repression which the Mejia Victores government -- with U.S. support -- is planning for Guatemala and the rest of Central America.

The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) communique said that in an attempt to halt the achievements and progress of the legitimate struggle of our peoples, the antipopular governments of the area have sold the sovereignty and independence of the region.

U.S. policy in Central America, the communique stated, with the complicity of the Israeli Government -- through economic and military support for the reactionary forces of the area and the presence of its fleet of the Central American coasts -- has created an atmosphere charged with tension, threatening the region with the specter of war and direct intervention.

In this framework, the Guatemalan military government has begun to play a more active role in defending the policies and interests of the Reagan administration under the mask of proregional and neutral policies. With a traitorous attitude toward our people and toward all the peoples of Central America, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has maintained a rigid and pro-U.S. stance toward all the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. This attitude, the URNG said, is aimed at obstructing and neutralizing the efforts to achieve a negotiated peace.

The URNG charged that the Mejia Victores government intends to play a diplomatic and military role against all Central American peoples. Its first step will be taken through attempts to undermine the nonaligned position against the plans of the Reagan administration and to join forces with it in diplomatic talks to force decisions more in line with the U.S. militaristic posture.

We alert our people and denounce before the world the new stepped up repression which the Guatemalan regime, strengthened with U.S. weapons, plans to unleash against the population in a vain attempt to score a quick victory over the revolutionary, popular, and democratic forces, the communique stressed.

Finally, the URNG declared its firm decision to continue the struggle to expel the Guatemalan Army from their operational zone and to prevent its mobilization against fraternal peoples. It also expressed its resolute decision to redouble efforts in the development of the revolutionary people's war in order to install a revolutionary, patriotic, popular, and democratic government.

The URNG is made up of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), and the main body of the national leadership of the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT).

POLICE REPORT EGP COMMANDER KILLED BY REBELS

PA140114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 12 Aug (AFP) -- Commander "Camilo" of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), who met his death in this capital last Monday, was killed "by his own rebel companions," a police report declares.

On Monday night, the report adds, citing witnesses, two shootouts took place in a downtown sector of the city. Following the first, which was an attack on his life, Camilo sought refuge, but was later found and "killed by his own companions."

The document does not disclose the real name of the slain guerrilla, but states that "after investigations were carried out" by the security forces, it was concluded that it was Camilo.

"Camilo," the official report stated, "was married to Dr Zoila Solorzano Foppa, daughter of the late Mexican author Alaide Foppa and sister of the journalist Mario Solorzano, who was killed while fighting in the EGP's ranks some time ago."

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY TO VISIT HOUSTON CLINIC

PA161515 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] According to unofficial reports circulating yesterday, President Roberto Suazo Cordova will travel to a Houston clinic tomorrow for a thorough medical examination. Doctors have said unofficially that the president -- who is recovering from a recent illness - is now able to travel abroad and will go to the United States for an extensive medical checkup.

GOVERNMENTS INVITED TO VIEW MILITARY EXERCISES

PA161546 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The Honduran Government has invited the members of the Contadora Group and the governments of Central America to observe the combined U.S.-Honduran military exercises. The government, through the Foreign Relations Secretariat, has sent notes to the Nicaraguan, Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers, as well as to the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group nations -- Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico.

In the note, the Honduran Government informs them of the joint military exercises which have been underway in Honduras since 11 August with the participation of units from the U.S. and Honduran Armies, Air Forces, and Navies, and cordially invites them to send an observer to the maneuvers.

The note states that the joint exercises are being held exclusively for technical training purposes and are intended to strengthen the Honduran Armed Forces through new knowledge and improved professionalism. The note adds that, in the hope that these training exercises will result in a better understanding among the governments, and with the wish that the experience acquired may be shared with the armed forces of the other countries, the governments of these countries are cordially invited to send observers.

The Honduran Government reiterates its consistent stance of respect for the territorial integrity of nations and its unending determination to strengthen its policy of peace, which is based on respect and mutual cooperation and on the principles agreed upon by the international community, such as nonintervention and self-determination.

FORMER GUERRILLAS PROVIDE DETAILS OF CUBAN TRAINING

PA162350 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Interview with Jose Roberto Vasquez Orellana, alias Miguel Hernandez, and Mario Izaguirre, alias John Haig Mairena, identified as "two Hondurans who had been fooled by communist agents but chose to recover their freedom and warn the Honduran people of the Sandinist regime's intentions to destablize peace and order in Honduras," by an unidentified correspondent; respondents not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] How were you recruited?

[First respondent] I was recruited by Teofilo Martinez. He told me that I would receive 3 months training in the Antilles. (?We were brought to) Tegucigalpa and from here to Panama. From Panama we went to Cuba.

[Question] And you?

[Second respondent] In the same way. I was also recruited by Teofilo Martinez, who told me that the course would be taught in the Antilles [words indistinct] changed and I was sent to Nicaragua. From Nicaragua, I was sent to Cuba.

[Question] How was it that you ended up in Cuba? Were you told that you were being sent there?

[Second respondent] No, we were told absolutely nothing. Once we were in Nicaragua we were told that no such course was being taught in the Antilles but that we were going to Cuba to train.

[Question] Were you two recruited on different dates?

[First respondent] Yes, on different dates. I was recruited in March.

[Question] And you?

[Second respondent] I was recruited on 27 October 1981.

[Question] Can you give us your impressions of Cuba and Nicaragua?

[First respondent] A pretty poor impression. In Cuba, for example, the people do not believe in God; we were also told that we were going to train in order to return to our country and engage in revolution. This made a pretty poor impression on us, because as Hondurans we didn't want to return and engage in revolution against the people of Honduras.

[Second respondent] My impression is the same. My impression of Nicaragua was pretty bad. I was able to see the majority of the people complaining because of the Sandinist regime and very few people there are satisfied with the revolution. As far as Cuba is concerned, well, the majority of the people there are not happy with their government. They feel a bit drowned.

[Question] Did you have a chance to meet with the people in those countries?

[Second respondent] No. We were not allowed to go out.

[Question] Where were you in Cuba?

[First respondent] I was in Pinar del Rio in a military detachment.

[Second respondent] I was also in an area of Pinar del Rio. The school that I attended taught a course called (?C-30).

[Question] How long did the course last?

[First respondent] The course should have lasted about a year, but I was only there for 8 months because I was sent to prison for (?10 months) for telling Commander Pablo Mendoza [words indistinct] Jose Robles Mata that I wanted to return home to see my family. We had already been there a long time. We had been told that it was a 6-month course. Because of this, I was arrested and sent to a place called the Isle of Youth.

[Second respondent] The course was to have lasted 6 to 8 months, but due to security reasons I was not sent back to my country. I was there approximately 18 months. I was also punished on the Isle of Youth on one occasion. I was punished because I was accused of wanting to kill Pablo Mendoza [words indistinct].

[Question] Were you able to meet people from other camps in Cuba?

[First respondent] No, we were not allowed to go anywhere.

[Question] What kind of training did you receive?

[First respondent] We had infantry training [words indistinct].

[Second respondent] Our training was quite extensive. It included photography, tactics, health care, marksmanship, [word indistinct] and communications.

[Question] Can you remember who your instructors were?

[First respondent] Yes, I remember Professors Domingo and Miguel, both Cubans.

[Second respondent] I remember Espinoza, who taught engineering. The one who taught photography was Aleman, and the one who taught health care was Arevalo.

[Question] Were you fully aware of the purpose of your training?

[First respondent] No. In the beginning we were told that we were being trained to engage in revolution in our country.

[Question] Were there other Hondurans and people from other countries in the camps?

[First respondent] Yes. There were Hondurans, Guatemalans, and Salvadorans. I believe that there are people from all over the world training in Cuba.

[Question] Where did you go after you left Cuba?

[Second respondent] Nicaragua.

[Question] Did you have any idea how long you would be in Nicaragua and what kind of work you would be doing?

[Second respondent] No, we did not know how long we would be there and we did not know what kind of specific jobs we would do.

All we were told was to be patient.

[Question] When did you leave Nicaragua?

[First respondent] We left for Honduras on 1 July. We were taken from Nicaragua to Honduras by way of Rio Coco.

[Question] What route did you follow?

[First respondent] We travelled about (?300) km [words indistinct]. There we saw some houses (?and they supplied) weapons and food.

[Second respondent] We were travelling from south to north.

[Question] Are you aware of other deserters or do you know of others who want to desert?

[First respondent] Yes. Three people deserted in Managua. Three people deserted from another camp and four deserted from ours. There are others who want to do the same, because they were fooled and promises made to them were not kept. They promised to take care of our families and that was not true. Food was also in short supply, and all these things tend to lower morale.

[Second respondent] The majority of them want to desert. Some are still in Nicaragua. Some are in Nicaraguan prisons while others are still on the Isle of Youth in Cuba.

[Question] Where did you go when you deserted and to whom did you give yourselves up?

[First respondent] We walked across the mountains for several days and then came upon a small house where a woman gave us some food. We also visited other houses in the area and a boy took us to [words indistinct]. We continued to walk and reached Catacamas and went to the base there and surrendered to the authorities.

[Question] How did the people treat you?

[First respondent] From the moment we surrendered to the authorities the people treated us very well. So did the authorities. They took good care of us. We have not been mistreated in any way.

[Question] Now that you can speak freely, what would you like to tell the Honduran people?

[First respondent] I call on the Honduran people not to believe the communists. They are only fooling the people. That which we experienced is not life.

[Second respondent] I call on the Honduran people to be alert. Don't let yourselves be fooled by those who make all sorts of promises. What they are offering is a terrible life like the one we experienced.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO SAYS U.S. WAGING WAR ON COUNTRY

PA161511 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1018 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Madrid, 16 Aug (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has described the Central American situation as "very grave" and said that "the United States is currently waging a war against Nicaragua."

In remarks published today by the Spanish magazine EL SOCIALISTA, Foreign Minister D'Escoto said that an attack on Nicaragua is being prepared from the military bases of U.S.-trained and directed mercenaries in Honduras.

"Our peasants, border guards, and militiamen are murdered daily by the agents of U.S. aggression," he said. D'Escoto also pointed out that the Honduran Army has been more directly involved and that the deployment of U.S. troops to Nicaragua is being considered. "We will not be subjugated by either threats or acts of aggression," he said. "We will not betray our people for fear of what the North Americans can do. 'Free fatherland or death' is not merely a slogan or empty words. We are serious."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister recalled previous U.S. invasions of his country. "In this very century," he said, "before the October revolution took place, the United States invaded and occupied us militarily in 1912."

"There was another occupation in 1928, carried out on the pretext that we were on the verge of becoming a 'second Mexico,'" he added.

He also indicated that, despite the proposals of Ronald Reagan, Nicaragua would never accept the Honduran model, "a totally intervened country." "It is not healthy for the region to have bases of U.S. intervention in Honduras, which the United States is turning into the Israel of America," he said.

D'Escoto added that "there is still time for President Suazo Cordova, if he knows his people's interests, to tell the world what the situation is, how the elections were stolen from him, and that he is not permitted to rule."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that the international community issues declarations on Central America "but agrees not to mention the guilty country, and silence often turns into complicity." In his opinion, "this attitude permits the growth and advance of such monsters as the Reagan administration."

HONDURAN INVITATION TO WATCH MANEUVERS REJECTED

PA162228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2121 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaragua today rejected a Honduran invitation to send observers to the military maneuvers that are being staged by the United States and Honduras, declaring that these exercises are an obstacle to a peaceful solution in Central America.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the invitation, received at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa yesterday, was not even being studied.

The spokesman said that a Nicaraguan presence at the exercises would imply approval of the maneuvers, which have been rejected throughout the continent and the world.

The U.S. military maneuvers are an obstacle rather than a contribution to a peaceful solution in Central America, the spokesman said.

LEADERS OF NEW MILITIA REGIONS ANNOUNCED

PA170214 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Subcommander Ivan Garcia, officer in charge of the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS], has stated that the MPS truly took a qualitative jump when they were reorganized as territorial militias:

[Begin Garcia recording] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] General Command decided to reorganize the MPS and to divide them into territories. With this new MPS reorganization, we have taken a qualitative jump forward. We have converted the MPS into true fighting units capable of carrying out the missions ordered by the EPS in the shortest time possible. They will be capable of rapidly annihilating any enemy who dares to invade our country.

Thus, we created the MPS military regions and appointed prominent EPS and FSLN members to head them. Guerrilla Commander Elias Noguera will head the 3D MPS region; subcommander Domingo Martinez will head the 2D MPS region; subcommander Vanegas will be in charge of the 6th military region; subcommander Serafin Garcia will be in charge of the 5th military region; Captain Mario Aleman will head the 4th military region; and Captain Aldo Briones will head the 1st military region. [end recording]

PARTY LEADER RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA

PA161527 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Upon returning from a visit to Venezuela at the invitation of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Adan Fletes, president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, said that the trip was positive. In addition to meeting with the Venezuelan president, he met with Jaime Lusinchi and Rafael Caldera, two strong presidential candidates. Fletes said that he also held talks with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Pompeyo Marquez of the Movement for Socialism. In addition, Fletes participated in a meeting of democratic parties and unions in Costa Rica.

EXILE GROUP PROPOSES MEET WITH GOVERNMENT

PA161443 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The group called Recovery of the Nicaraguan Revolution will reportedly be travelling soon. The group, led by Alfredo Cesar, Leonel Poveda, and Arturo Cruz, issued a proposal at the end of June for a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan conflict. Efforts are apparently underway for this group to get in touch with the members of the Managua regime to begin a process for the political solution of Nicaragua's internal problem. As is known, the group's proposal has been backed by several Latin American leaders and has been accepted by the Nicaraguan Government Junta; consequently, a meeting in the next few weeks is possible.

It is believed that it will be very difficult to achieve regional peace without first solving Nicaragua's internal problem; therefore, this group is opening the way to this solution. The group's proposal, which has also received the support of various U.S. groups, seems to be the most likely one to gain the approval of the Nicaraguan leaders. In recent days there has been insistent talk about the possibility of a meeting between the members of the group and the Sandinist government. According to an expert in Central American political affairs, such a meeting could lead to greater results than those now expected of the Contadora Group initiatives.

20 'SOMOZISTS' KILLED NEAR SAN RAFAEL DEL NORTE

PA162157 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] A total of 20 former Somozist guardsmen were killed and at least 15 injured while trying to occupy the town of San Rafael del Norte in the Nicaraguan Department of Jinotega. According to the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, at dawn on Monday over 100 counterrevolutionaries made an incursion from Honduras in an attempt to occupy San Rafael del Norte, but were repelled by the Sandinist People's Army's [EPS] Simon Bolivar Battalion. In (Los Morales), also in Jinotega, the EPS killed six more counter-revolutionaries without sustaining any casualties.

Meanwhile, in Sandy Bay Sirpi, Zelaya Department, three Sandinist combatants died in an ambush laid by former Somozist guardsmen.

According to another report, Nicaragua has denounced the violation of its airspace by a Honduran plane, as well as two armed attacks by Honduran troops on the border post at Las Manos, Nueva Segovia Department. A repetition of these incidents, the Nicaraguan Government has warned, will entail grave dangers for peace in Central America.

Additional Clashes Reported

PA161520 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Defense Ministry sources reported today that 26 counterrevolutionaries have been killed in the last 48 hours as result of two clashes with troops of the Sandinist People's Army in different areas of the country. Sandinist troops clashed this morning with a counterrevolutionary group at Cerro El Muerto, 1 km east of San Rafael del Norte. Twenty counterrevolutionaries were killed in this action. The same sources revealed that in the area known as Los Nogales, 17 km northeast of Wilili, six Somozist guardmen were killed in a shootout yesterday. The Defense Ministry also revealed that a unit of some 80 counterrevolutionaries ambushed a Sandinist patrol yesterday, at San Juan, in the southern Zelaya sector. The assailants murdered three members of the Sandinist People's Army, according to the sources.

PASTORA CRITICIZES OBLIGATORY MILITARY SERVICE

PA161401 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Message of Commander Eden Pastora, chief of ARDE (Democratic Revolutionary Alliance), on the obligatory military service law; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] I will comment on this law, which is very important for us Sandinist revolutionaries in the south of Nicaragua, the ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] troops fighting the Cuban occupation troops in Nicaragua.

I refer to the obligatory military service law in Nicaragua. This law means, first of all, that the National Directorate has to force the Nicaraguan people to defend them. Voluntary service has come to an end in the Sandinist People's Militias, the people in arms organized to defend the Sandinist People's Revolution.

But since there is confusion in Nicaragua between the National Directorate and the Sandinist people's revolution, the people no longer want to defend the directorate, and the directorate's members have had to resort to force, to violence; they have had to force the people to join the Sandinist People's Militias. This is what is called obligatory military service.

Basically, this obligatory military service is not intended to arm the people to defend the FSLN's directorate against any foreign aggression or threat. It will serve to have all the able-bodied people confined in concentration camps.

What would a recruiting camp of those of the obligatory military service be? It would have to be a concentration camp; no more, no less. This demonstrates the political and military weakness of the nine traitors.

Why don't the Nicaraguan people want to join the Sandinist People's Militias to defend the totalitarian Directorate of Managua's traitorous regime? Simply because our people see all the abuses and all the mistakes of this Directorate, this union of treason, this junta of misgovernment.

CORRECTION TO INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONGRESS

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "International Human Rights Congress Reported," published in the 12 August DAILY REPORT, page P 7:

second paragraph, lines two and three:

...Rights in Nicaragua, will fight for peace and democracy in our country, and determinded to... (rewording)

second paragraph, lines three to five:

...a democratic regime resulting from the will of the people where respect from the Nicaraguans' fundamental rights is the cornerstone of our political... (rewording)

page P 8: eighth paragraph, lines one to end:

...and work stoppages. To recognize and respect all labor guarantees and the right of every union to form federations, confederations and to affiliate with any international association in compliance with international labor agreement. (rewording, providing indistinct words)

tenth paragraph, line one:

...To respect, recognize, and guarantee a true political... (providing indistinct words)

twelfth paragraph, lines one to end:

...regime of justice in order to make economic and social rights prevail. (providing indistinct words)

page P 9: first paragraph, lines one and two:

violations in Nicaragua, making specific efforts at the pertinent... (rewording, providing indistinct words)

fourth paragraph, lines five to end:

...agreements reached herein in order to contribute to their compliance in the near future so that our country can be finally liberated. [end recording] (rewording, providing indistinct words)

REAGAN-DE LA MADRID MEETING U.S. FAILURE

FL161453 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1247 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Commentary by Javier Rodriguez from PRENSA LATINA and Jose Fernandez Vilela from this station's Revista de la Manana program -- live]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez] The results of the meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid continue to have repercussions in world public opinion and even in U.S. public opinion and the press. As you know, the meeting was held last Sunday in La Paz, Mexico, close to the U.S. border.

The disagreements on the subjects discussed are causing the repercussions. Reagan conceived the meeting as further support for his interventionist policy in Central America or, if not support, at least of evident neutrality on Mexico's part. This meeting was part of a great campaign that Reagan has been waging recently in search of support for his criminal interventionist policy in Central America. However, all that Reagan achieved was that Mexico once again reaffirmed its known position of solving conflicts only through negotiations and in a spirit of peace.

No agreement was reached on bilateral problems either, except on perhaps two of them, and, as an additional spectacle, it became more evident that the U.S. secretary of state is increasingly less decisive in U.S. foreign policy matters.

[Rodriguez] I believe that the journalistic and political reaction, in the United States as well as the rest of the world, has been unanimous on the results of this meeting between the U.S. and Mexican presidents. Regardless of how much the U.S. Administration tries to confuse international public opinion -- there were even statements yesterday by Larry Speakes, a U.S. Government spokesman, attempting to present the results of the meeting as a victory for President Reagan -- the fact is that Mexico's disagreement with the U.S. position on Central America and the Caribbean was made clear.

I believe that it was made even clearer that Mexico condemns, practically in the name of Latin America -- I believe -- the U.S. show of force exemplified in the maneuvers it is carrying out with Honduras, and the display of its naval forces off the Nicaraguan coasts.

An important aspect is that in his statements Reagan never once mentioned the Contadora group by name. As you know, the Contadora Group has struggled for several months to find a negotiated solution to the Central America problem and has made some progress in trying to prevent a general conflagration in this part of the world.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON U.S. AGGRESSION IN LIBYA

FL151530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] We will now read a declaration of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations:

The U.S. Government has once again resumed its aggressive activities against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This time, ships from the 6th Fleet violated Libya's maritime boundaries and war planes, some of them equipped with sophisticated electronic espionage systems, have been sent to neighboring countries. At the same time, anti-Libya delcarations by high-ranking U.S. Government officials have increased.

"It is evident that these actions, especially U.S. naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, are escalated provocations against Libya that add to the long list of aggressions by the United States against that worthy and brave people. The list includes the withdrawal of technicians, the closing of U.S. markets to Libyan petroleum, the attack against Libya's airplanes in August 1981, and a slanderous and hysterical press campaign.

"The U.S. Government each day makes its warlike occupation more obvious. Its intervention in northern Africa and the Mediterranean follows the same imperialist plan as the activities that it is carrying out in Central America and the Caribbean.

"Cuba firmly denounces these threats by the United States against Libya, which create a new trouble spot in a zone that is already dangerous because of imperialist intervention in conflicts in the Middle East, Western Sahara, and Chad. Therefore, Cuba calls on the international community to work to put an end to intervention."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs declaration concludes: "Cuba also reiterates its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its leaders.

CONSTRUCTION BRIGADE LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA

FL161229 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1235 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] The Carlos Fonseca Amador Brigade of the Federation of University Students [FEU] will leave for Nicaragua this morning to help in the construction of housing in the city of Leon The 20 members of the construction brigade will contribute their support in the sister country for 20 days. During this time they will hold friendly meetings with members of the Sandinist Youth organization.

It was also learned that the FEU will hold its fourth national congress tomorrow at the main headquarters of the Interior Ministry, with the participation of approximately 80 members and invited guests. The agenda includes the promotion of the next school year, the work of the student brigades during breaks, and the results of the vacation plan. There will be special lectures dedicated to welcoming the sixth congress of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, scheduled for September 1983.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND -- Warsaw, Poland -- Tadeusz Mlynczak, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of State, has received the credentials of Cuba's new ambassador to Poland, Quintin Pino Machado. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Aug 83 FL]

BARBADOS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ALBANIA

FL161913 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 9 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Barbados and Albania have established diplomatic relations. A statement issued yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and released simultaneously in Albania states that "with a view to strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Governments of Albania and Barbados, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of Barbados have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level." The agreement to establish relations between the two countries was signed at the United Nations last July 28 by the Permanent Representatives of Barbados and Albania.

ADAMS CONFIDENT OF BLP VICTORY IN 1986

FL170100 Bridgetown CANA in English 2304 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 16, CANA -- Prime Minister Tom Adams says he is confident that his Barbados Labour Party (BLP) will surmount present obstacles and win a third five-year term in office come 1986 when general elections are constitutionally due.

Adams' forecast came today in the BARBADOS ADVOCATE, which reported his address last Sunday to BLP supporters at a meeting of his rural St Thomas constituency branch.

"The current is running in favour of the BLP. The leadership of the party has not lost its way," the prime minister was quoted as saying.

Adams, whose administration was first elected in 1976, ending a 15-year term by Errol Barrow's Democratic Labour Party (DLP), based his optimism on the "accomplishments" of the BLP over the past seven years which he said had brought Barbados' standard of living on par with some Western European countries.

"Do not be carried away by the Dems (opposition Democratic Labour Party) tactics of confusion. We have to exhort people to be of good cheer. Don't let pessimism get you down," the BLP leader urged his supporters.

Adams' comments were in response to concerns raised by some supporters that the BLP's popularity was on the wane. Adams acknowledged there were economic problems facing the country, but he said he was confident that there would be a turn-around soon, especially in tourism and sugar, two pillars of the economy.

JAMAICA

MANLEY PREDICTS ECONOMIC COLLAPSE IMMINENT

FL131233 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 12, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) has charged here that the island's economy is in danger of collapse following government austerity measures introduced in June.

In a statement Thursday night, PNP leader and ex-Prime Minister Michael Manley largely blamed the "steadily down-hill" move of the economy on the government's expansion of the so-called parallel currency exchange market, where commercial banks sell U.S. dollars for upwards of J3.50 dollars, compared with the official rate of J1.78 dollars for the American dollar.

Jamaica also operates a third exchange market for trading with its partners in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) -- J2.25 dollars to the U.S. dollar.

Business officials here have reported an almost chaotic situation in the parallel market causing a scramble for scarce dollars and, according to press reports Friday, Central Bank officials have been having a series of meetings attempting to bring some stability.

"Because of the placing of more and more items on the parallel market and the very acute shortage of foreign exchange, the Jamaican economy is now in danger of collapsing," Manley said in his statement.

Among the problems arising out of the chaos, the opposition leader said, was an official directive to commercial banks that they reserve 50 per cent of their uncommitted parallel market dollars for the Central Bank, and that the state oil company, PETROJAM, which needs U.S. 20 million dollars per month to meet fuel payments, be given first choice in the purchase of currency.

Officials from neither the Central Bank nor PETROJAM's parent, the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ), were available for comment.

Additionally, Manley alleged that transnational companies here have been using "the free-for-all parallel market system" to settle debts owed to their head offices, causing a drain on the limited resources. "...These transnational companies are operating in this manner because no ceiling has been set by the government," Manley said.

The opposition leader said that his party's information was that the parallel market intake was running at less than a third of projections, and said there had been predictions that the unofficial exchange rate on this market could reach J4.00 dollars for a U.S. dollar by month's end.

Manley claimed, too, that the bauxite transnationals, which use some U.S. 150 million dollars annually for purchases they make locally, were pressing the government "for an immediate and substantial devaluation of the Jamaican dollar" and the unification of the exchange rates.

One company, which was not named, was even threatening to close one of its plants here.

The bauxite companies have to exchange their foreign currency at the cheaper official rate.

He said that small businesses, caught in the squeeze, were having liquidity problems and many were cutting back production or going out of business.

Manley predicted a rise in the price of petroleum -- in June it increased by 28 per cent -- with severe local impact.

"The productive sector is being seriously affected, as business can do no forward planning, as the rules change from day to day. The national priority interests are being jeopardised as petroleum purchases, capital goods and raw materials are competing with hair pins and frogs' legs," Manley declared.

He said that lay-offs in the manufacturing sector would get worse, and that bauxite companies will avoid, where possible, because of the number of exchange rates, to make local purchases, which will mean a loss of foreign exchange to Jamaica. "The impact on the cost of living will be horrendous with prices rising rapidly," Manley said.

ISA COMMISSION BEGINS MEETING IN KINGSTON

FL160111 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 15, CANA -- The first session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the Law of the Sea Tribunal resumed in Kingston today and immediately adjourned for regional groups to begin consultations among themselves on the specifics of how it should conduct its work and the allocation of places on the important general committee.

The preparatory commission, which is to set the ground rules for the ISA, the body that will oversee the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, and the tribunal to arbitrate disputes, began its work here last March.

But after a month its most concrete achievements were the election of the chairman, Joseph Warioba of Tanzania, and the adoption of a consensus statement of understanding on procedures.

According to that statement, there was agreement that the commission should consist of a plenary as its principal organ and special commissions to enjoy equal status. The special commissions would report to the plenary.

The commissions would deal with rules, regulations and procedures on administrative, financial and budgetary matters pertaining to the various organs of the ISA as well as the measures that would bring into early operation the commercial arm of the authority, to be known as the enterprise.

The commission would deal, too, with the problems to be encountered by developing land-based producers of minerals once the mining of the deep seabed begins, and also the procedures to be adopted towards those countries who have already made pioneering investments in the mining from ocean floors of polymetallic modules.

Before the preparatory commission gets down to its substantive work, it must decide, on the basis of consensus, which committee will handle what work, and more importantly, how many officers will form each bureau and from which geographical regions they will come.

The statement of understanding had said that the general committee, which is likely to play a key role in the commission's work, should consist of the chairman of the prepcom, the other members of its bureau, and the members of the bureaus of the special commissions "elected on the basis of equitable geographical representation."

Chairman Warioba at today's opening session recommended that the regional groups -- Asia, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Western Europe and others -- meet among themselves tomorrow and possibly Wednesday to prepare ourselves to undertake further consultations so that within the shortest possible time we can conclude our discussions as they relate to organisational aspects of the prepcom."

Delegates here are hoping that this preliminary work can be completed within two weeks so that the preparatory commission can begin looking at the more technical side of its mandate.

"If we can manage within two weeks that will be good and we will be in a position to move to preparation for substantive discussions," Warioba said after the adjournment. "I don't underestimate the difficulties which we still face on these issues, but we are going to still try," he added.

One hundred and twenty-nine countries have already signed the Law of the Sea Convention and seven of the 60 ratifications necessary for it to become operational have been achieved.

However, the Reagan administration, leading a number of Western states, still refuses to sign the convention, claiming that the section dealing with deep seabed mining was not in favour of the private sector and unacceptable. The United States did not even sign the documents that would have allowed it to participate as a non-voting member of the commission. The U.S., however, has up until the end of 1984 to sign the convention and thereafter can accede to the treaty.

Britain has many of the same reservations, but like some other non-signatories, is hoping that changes can still be made within the framework of the commission.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BOMBS DISRUPT INTERNATIONAL MUSLIM MEETING

FL151619 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 14 Aug 83

[By Rudi Williams]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug 14, CANA -- Police here were today continuing investigations into three bomb blasts late Friday night which rocked an international Muslim meeting in Marabella, 40 miles south of here, injuring 14 people.

The three bombs exploded under the stage of a school in the South Trinidad District about 30 minutes after the start of the Ninth International Ahmadya Convention sponsored by members of the Islamic community here. "Investigations are continuing. We have not made any arrests yet," a police source in South Trinidad told CANA today. A fourth bomb found under the stage was defused by a police expert.

Delegates from countries including Pakistan, Canada, the United States, Guyana, England and Indonesia were attending the convention.

No one has claimed responsibility for planting the devices. Five of the injured who were treated and discharged were foreigners. Their names were given as: Isha Sultan of Georgetown, Guyana; Bat oolan Yacoub, also of Georgetown; three Britons -- Vena Laltoo of North London, Nasira Tufail of Surrey, and Ina Choudharry of Norbury, London. The five suffered cuts, bruises and swellings. Only one person was detained in hospital. She is Macsumen Omardeen, wife of a local Muslim imam (similar to a Christian priest). Her condition was described as fair in a GUARDIAN newspaper report here today.

A report in the SUNDAY EXPRESS, however, quoted a police official as saying some people were treated and others detained at the San Fernando General Hospital. No reasons were advanced for the blasts at the convention which was being attended by about 500 persons. The SUNDAY EXPRESS quoted a fire expert as saying each of the three exploded bombs was wired to a six-volt battery and an electric clock. The fourth bomb was linked by a cord, soaked in a flammable liquid, to a 12-inch piece of pipe. The pipe was also filled with a flammable liquid.

According to the organisers of the convention, the meeting will continue until August 20 as scheduled but at different venues.

BURNHAM SPEAKS BEFORE FIFTH CONGRESS OF PNC

U.S. Destabilizing Nicaragua

FL161112 Bridgetown CANA in English 0933 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 16, CANA -- President Forbes Burnham has charged the United States Administration with seeking to destabilise the Government of Nicaragua and expressed concern over events in Central America, an area which he said has grave social and economic ills and which has serious implications for the entire region.

As a member of the United Nations, the Security Council and the Latin American Caribbean region in international forums, Guyana has a deep interest in the events and trends in the region, he told the current congress of his party yesterday.

Mr Burnham charged that Honduras is the base for anti-Sandinista guerrillas who launch attacks into Nicaragua with U.S. support and it has become public and common knowledge that the U.S. Administration is seeking to destabilise the Sandinista government in Nicaragua to the dismay and over the objection of the U.S. Congress.

We must be concerned over these events and acts of destabilisation. Nicaragua's case is not singular, he said. Whatever may be the situation we are irreversibly opposed to acts of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign nations, he continued.

Mr Burnham said Guyana's voting record at the U.N. has shown this opposition is based on principle and not on expediency or any extraneous consideration. He added: A people must be free to determine for themselves and without paternal or hostile advice their own path of development and forms of economic structure whether it be in Latin America, Africa, Asia or elsewhere.

CARICOM C.A. Action Urged

FL161750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1631 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 16, CANA -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has written his colleagues in the 13-nation Caribbean Community (CARICOM), urging that member countries collectively express concern about increasing tensions in strife-torn Central America.

Burnham, in an address to the fifth biennial delegates' congress of his People's National Congress (PNC) now in the third day, said he had sent the message through the CARICOM Secretariat, based here, on July 13.

The Guyana leader's message reads: "I am deeply disturbed by the recent events, including the naval and military manoeuvres by the U.S. Government which have led to an escalation of tension in Central America and the Caribbean. These developments have brought closer the prospect of the outbreak of war in the Car bbean.

"In Port-of-Spain (at the CARICOM summit in early July), the situation in Central America formed part of the communique which it issued and the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement agreed on a statement on the current situation on July 27th.

"I fully endorse that statement. However, I would suggest that we authorise our chairman, the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, to make urgently a public statement expressing our collective concern over the recent developments and the serious dangers which inhere in the present situation."

UN To Mediate Essequibo

FL161758 Bridgetown CANA in English 1739 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 16, CANA -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will shortly send a representative to Guyana and Venezuela for discussions aimed at resolving the near century-old territorial dispute between the two South American nations, it has been officially announced here.

President Forbes Burnham made the announcement yesterday in an address to the opening session of the Fifth Biennial Congress of his People's National Congress (PNC). He gave no other details.

The Guyana leader said since Georgetown and Caracas could not agree on the method spelt out in a 1966 agreement for settling the dispute, they had asked the U.N. chief to intervene.

Under the terms of the 1966 Geneva agreement, a mixed commission of Guyanese and Venezuelan representatives was set up charged with "the task of seeking satisfactory solutions for the practical settlement of the controversy..." The agreement explicitly prohibited either party from pursuing the issue in any form or manner except within the mixed commission, a Guyana Government document said. Guyana has accused its neighbour of breaching the accord by exerting pressure and displaying hostility.

The disputed area is the Essequibo Region which constitutes about 70 percent of Guyana. It was ceded to the British, Guyana's former rulers, by Venezuela in 1899 through an arbitral award, subsequently declared "null and void" by Caracas.

Burnham said while the dispute may appear to be quiescent, Venezuela still held claim to the territory and was violating Guyana's airspace. "In the meantime, Guyanese must be on the alert and within the limits of their capability look to the country's defences," the president said. He said as a matter of principle, Guyana has always been committed to the peaceful resolution of the dispute and was working towards this goal.

INVITATION TO DPRK FOUNDING CELEBRATION

FL151505 Bridgetown CANA in English 2312 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 13, CANA -- North Korea has invited Guyana to send a delegation to next month's celebrations in Pyongyang marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, Vice-President Camme Ramsaroop said.

The invitation was extended to Ramsaroop this week by North Korea's vice-foreign minister, King Hyong U, who paid a brief visit here. The two men held discussions on several issues relating to increased economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Ramsaroop said cooperation between Guyana and North Korea at both the party and state levels was another area raised during the discussions.

The Korean vice-minister also had talks with President Forbes Burnham, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Health Minister Richard Van West Charles, and other government officials.

As a result of the visit, North Korea has agreed to study a request from the Ministry of Education for a number of Guyanese instructors to be trained in the organization of "mass games." The games involve thousands of children in a series of colourful gymnastical movements perfected by the North Koreans.